

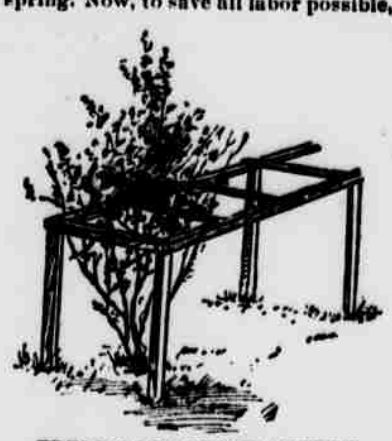
THE FARMING WORLD

HOME GARDEN NOTES.

How Discouragement and Failure with Berry Bushes May Be Successfully Avoided.

One finds scores of country gardens where an attempt has been made in previous years to cultivate the raspberry, the blackberry, or, perhaps, both, and where discouragement and failure have resulted. A Country Gentleman correspondent thinks it is possible so to order a few rows of berry bushes in the family garden that they will produce fruit year after year with little attention, given at the right time, and he offers the following hints to that effect:

The old canes or the poorest of them must be cut out each spring. The new wood must be thinned to a proper degree and the tops of all canes cut back. This is but a few moments' work each spring. Now, to save all labor possible,



TRELLIS FOR BERRY BUSHES.

Let the row of bushes be arranged in small clumps four feet apart in the row and protected by such trellis as is shown in the sketch. Inch and a half stuff is used for lengthwise and upright supports, while the clumps of bushes are held in compact shape by two pieces of lath at each clump. At a distance of four feet the tops will nearly meet each other, while the stalks at the ground can be worked about with ease.

I would cover the entire ground between the clumps and between the rows, if there are two or more of these, with coarse meadow hay put on thickly. This keeps down the weeds and many berry sprouts and keeps the ground always porous, moist and cool, conditions that are especially attractive to raspberry and blackberry plants. Once a year this mulch will have to be renewed, as it gradually decays and becomes worked into the soil, adding humus and making the earth lighter, more retentive of moisture and richer in the material that the berry plant requires as food.

Practically, then, the only care the bushes need is an annual pruning and mulching. A little attention now and then to the few straggling weeds and shoots that force a way up through the thick mulch will, of course, be required, but first and last there will be less work in this way of caring for the bushes than by any other that is ordinarily practiced. The gradual dying out of once thrifty bushes is due almost wholly to lack of proper thinning out and pruning and to the choking of the bushes by grass and weeds.

AMERICAN APPLES.

Steady Demand for Them Can Be Created in All Sections of Germany.

Vice Consul Liefeld, at Freiburg, reports to the state department that a prominent fruit and produce dealer in the grand duchy of Baden recently told him that a large demand for American apples and apple products could be created in Germany if a little more care were taken by the producers and exporters. He said that the dried apples arrive in fair condition, but that the evaporated apples do not; nor can they be kept in the market for any length of time, for they soon become moldy and decay. The dealer suggests that the apples should be more thoroughly evaporated and then properly packed for the export trade. He says there is a great demand for American evaporated apples, and if they can be received in a better condition there are prospects of a still further increase of trade.

He also referred to the unsatisfactory condition in which raw apples are often received and suggested that the same care should be taken in handling and packing apples as is used with oranges. If they were packed in paper or in layers of straw it might be a guaranty of their arrival in sound condition.

If these points are taken into consideration this gentleman claims that the market for American apples and products thereof will be enormously enlarged.

Water Supply in Trees.

Look at the wonderful manner in which nature has contrived a supply for thirst in hot countries. He has placed amid the burning sands of Africa a plant whose leaf, twisted around like a cruet, is always filled with a large glassful of cold water. The gullet of this cruet is shut by the end of the leaf itself so as to prevent the water from evaporating. In the same hot land God has planted a great tree, called Baobab, by the natives, the trunk of which is of great size and hollowed like a cistern. In the rainy season it is filled with water, which continues fresh and cool in the greatest heat, by means of the crested foliage which crowns its summit. In some of the parched and rocky islands of the West Indies there is found a tree, called the water lino, so full of sap that if you cut a single branch of it as much water pours forth as a man could drink at one draught, and it is perfectly pure and good.—The Quiver.

No unnecessary delay should be allowed between any of the processes in the manipulations of the milk or the manufacture of the butter.

POISONS FOR INSECTS.

Pure Paris Green or Green Arsenoid, Applied in Liquid Form, is Always Effective.

It will soon be time again for using poisons to kill all sorts of injurious insects. The first application I have to make usually is on my fruit trees, to prevent the ravages of bud worm, cigar-case borer, etc., and to be effective the applications must be made very early, or as soon as the buds begin to open, and repeated soon after. Paris green has for many years been my main reliance as an insect poison. If pure and properly used it is reliable enough and harmless to the foliage. I have always preferred to apply it in liquid form, and if used in this way the addition of lime surely prevents injury to the foliage, liable to occur through the action of the free acid in the Paris green. For two or three years, however, I have used green arsenoid in place of Paris green, and always had very satisfactory results from it. This newer poison is lighter than Paris green and stays in suspension in water, requiring far less "constant stirring," and besides is much cheaper. So long as I can get such results from arsenoid I shall use it. In preference to Paris green. But where the latter (being more available in most out-of-the-way places) has to be used there is need of caution in order to get the pure article. Some of the samples of Paris green on the market are reported to be badly adulterated, and if this is the case best results cannot be expected from their application, and much loss of labor may be caused thereby. Be sure you get a genuine article. You may make your purchase now and test it. In New York state the Geneva experiment station, I believe, offers to test any sample sent to it free of charge. But each buyer and user of Paris green may just as well help himself. Pure Paris green dissolves perfectly in strong ammonia, giving a beautiful clear blue liquid. Put a little Paris green in a vial or small bottle, pour a little strong ammonia over it, cork it up and shake up well. If the clear blue liquid is obtained the mud-colored sediment you may be sure that the Paris green is all right.—Farm and Fireside.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

It Should Be Cheery and Refined and Placed Amid the Most Pleasant Surroundings.

It should be the aim of every farmer to provide himself and family with comfortable surroundings. The home should be bright, cheery and refined. It should be in fact the brightest spot on the whole farm. It should be the place where the father, after his evening meal, may take his paper and enjoy his hard-earned rest, or talk over the events of the day. Make it an oasis in the children's lives. Give them every opportunity possible for an education. Furnish a family library well stocked with the best of literature and if the child is of a classical turn of mind, he or she will soon acquire knowledge of all branches of study. After making the home inviting and entertaining on the inside we should give our attention to the outside surroundings. We should build good fences, have nice grassy lawns and pastures free from weeds. The cattle should be sleek, the swine fat, and the horses plump. There should be driveways between the rows of trees, and walks laid to every out-house. If possible to construct it, a large dishpan, with a rustic summer and boathouse near it would be a delight to the children and an incentive to their doing their share in making the home happy. One of the chief causes of the boys leaving the farm is the disorderly homes and surroundings frequently found on the farms. We should strive in every way to make our neighbors enjoy life. Organize libraries and form literary societies. In fact, do anything that will relieve farm life of its dull monotony, and when we have done all that lies in our power we shall feel that we have fought a good fight.—M. H. Martins, in Prairie Farmer.

ROLLER AND BARROW.

A Handy Garden Implement That Can Be Made at Home from Scrap Scrap Material.

The running part of this implement can be made from an old piece of large iron piping, which the nearest machine shop will likely be able to supply.



HANDY GARDEN IMPLEMENT.

ply, sawed into right length. A stout keg with an iron weight inside will do quite as well. The axle passes through the roller and is bedded in a strong wooden cross piece. The top is of strong material well secured or bolted. Instead of the bent handle illustrated, a pair of straight handles may be used. The rest piece at the front edge of the barrow may be of wood, or better a piece of strap iron bent V-shape and attached point down.—G. B. Fiske, in Farm and Home.

Angora Goats as Browners.

A close observer will notice there are many upland or mountain farms that have some pieces of pasture too dry and perhaps too rocky to yield a profit. The past few dry seasons have brought in bushes, briars and weeds that have robbed the land of tame grass for the making of good quality of butter. Such cheap land pasture is where the angora goat will thrive best, as they prefer bushes and briars to grass, and will thrive and grow fat where sheep will starve and cows cannot live. Angora goats are very prolific, will live about three times as long as sheep and their mohair will bring about three times the price of common wool.—G. H. Bloodgood, in Farm and Home.

One of the most dangerous germs that can infect milk is that found in old rotten milk in the seams, joints and corners of the milk vessels.

MAKING A FARM BRIDGE.

The Structure Here Described Has Withstood the Freshets of Two Rainy Seasons.

We have recently built a new bridge across the creek on our farm. This creek is the center of a wide ravine pasture, and the peach orchards are on the high ground on the farther side. A good bridge is therefore a necessity to us. The difficulty, however, has been to get a bridge which would not be exorbitant in cost and yet which would be capable of withstanding the spring freshets. The entire creek bottom-land is often overflowed, and ordinary bridges are quickly undermined or else they float away onto some other fellow's land. But I think the problem is now solved.

As stone is scarce in our part of the country (and as we are not millionaires) a wooden bridge was the only thing to consider. The span of the creek-bed proper is about 16 feet, and the bill for the material footed up as follows:

Three oaks pine stringers..... 3 00

Plank rail (2x4's), nails..... 7 75

Paint..... 2 25

Labor..... 2 25

Eleven cedar posts..... 1 10

Total.....\$14 25

The first thing done was to sharpen and drive three cedar posts on each side of the creek-bed, and three in the center of the bed. (I have placed black dots on the accompanying cut, showing the location of these posts.) Next, using some old planking from a former bridge, the outer side of each approach was planked up vertically from the creek-bed to the top of the posts. Then the short spaces between plank and abutment were filled in with old logs, rubbish, and dirt—making a nicely graded, inclined approach on each side of the creek. The inclined approaches were necessary because we desired to have the bridge floor as high as would be conveniently possible, so as to have it above the height of the ordinary spring overflow.

Next, the stringers were put on and firmly nailed to each abutment and to the central supports. We tried in every way possible to anchor the bridge so securely that it would "stay put." To prevent the undermining and washing away of the dirt approaches, two protecting "swings" were added at an angle on the up-stream side. These swings were planked up vertically, and held in place by two extra cedar posts and by masses of soil filled in behind.

DURABLE FARM BRIDGE.

The planking for the floor was then spiked into place—leaving a narrow space between each two planks for the purpose of drainage after rains. In laying this plank the overlap was all put on one side, putting down the other side straight (by line) so as to necessitate the sawing off of but one edge. Sawing off 18 feet of plank ends is no fun, as I can testify, and if we hadn't laid one edge straight there would have been 36 feet of trimming to do. Surfaed 2x4's made the railing along each edge, and, although this railing may not be absolutely necessary to a farm bridge, it makes it safer and certainly adds a great deal to the appearance. The rails and supports are painted white, and the finished structure has a neat, "comfortable" look which is entirely satisfactory to the builders.

Time last thing done was to spike to the bridge floor on each side, an inclined plank to help smooth the approach. We can't afford to bump front needlessly when hauling it across our own bridge. This bridge has now withstood the freshets of two spring seasons. It is still secure and in working order.—Walter E. Andrews, in Ohio Farmer.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

The udder and its possibilities are born with the cow. The milk can only be influenced through the blood.

Souring milk does not add to its cream-raising possibilities. A dairyman must be a business man as well as a producer.

The cow's inherited possibilities will convert good blood into good milk.

True cream rising consists in keeping the milk as sweet and fluid as possible.

The instant there is a trace of lactic acid in the milk, the thickening process has commenced.

Souring milk is a process of thickening which finds its complete fulfillment in lopped milk.

The cow which will profitably convert the largest amount of food into milk or butter is the most profitable to keep.

Cows are not all of the same natural temperament. Some are nervous and quick, others cold-blooded, stolid and slow.

Nice fluidity, so that the cream pours evenly and smoothly, is the test of right condition in churning. Cream, if too thick, should be thinned out before the churn starts.—Indianapolis Journal.

Spells as a Stock Feed.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station, does not consider that spells, or emmer, will ever be a popular feed in Wisconsin, or any state that is similar to the Badger state. One great advantage of spells is that it is a grain that will endure considerably dry weather, and is thus well fitted for South Dakota, where it is grown to considerable extent. In any dry country there seems little doubt but what spells will be popular and probably deservedly so. Experiments that have been conducted at the South Dakota station seem to indicate that spells has, bushel for bushel, about two-thirds the feeding value of barley, to which it is often compared.

A Society Girl's "Regret."

One of this year's debutantes expected to be one of a number of guests at a large dinner party, but at the last moment sent these regrets:

"I am sorry to be obliged to decline your kind invitation to your lovely dinner party, which, owing to a dreadful cold in my head, must be postponed for future enjoyment."

The debutante's mother and the hostess had been girls together, so the latter, on the strength of friendship's license, returned the above with this reply:

"We are disappointed to learn you could not be with us last evening, but everything was ready to go on the table and the guests had begun to arrive when your note was handed to me so it was rather late to change my plans you see; and as for having the dinner 'postponed for future enjoyment,' it was the kind that would not bear warming over, my dear."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Railway Rates in Porto Rico.

A short line is in operation between Yauco and Ponce, a distance of 22 miles, with two stations on the line at Guayanilla and Tallaboa. This railroad has an average annual income of \$2,760 per mile, but it is high freight rates, \$2.25 per ton for a 22-mile haul, or ten cents per ton-mile, a great part of the freight carrying between Yauco and Ponce is performed by ox carts. In successful connection with the railroad, the freight rates of the ox carts are not much lower than those of the railway, and the speed about the same. Besides this excessive charge, the railway does not offer the facilities which should obtain in this district, as it does not reach to the harbor of Ponce, where the bulk of business is done. Bulk must be broken and the goods transferred.—Antonio Mattei Lloveras, in Engineering Magazine.

Moving Staircase.

Every visitor to the Grande Magasin du Louvre at Paris has been up the wonderful moving staircase. You put your hand on a rail, you stand still, and you find, by a delightful movement, which is both exhilarating and fascinating, that you are carried from floor to floor without the least effort, and without any of those unpleasant thrills which elevators always succeed in giving to nervous persons. It is worth while shopping for the sake of going up that moving staircase, and now—a long way behind the French—they have got one in London. Its carrying capacity is upward of 3,000 persons.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sometimes Due to Modesty.

Dribbler—In my opinion, a man who writes an illegible hand does it because he thinks people are willing to puzzle over it. In other words, he is a chump of conceit.

Scribbler—Not always.

Sometimes a man writes illegibly not because he is conceited, but because he is modest.

"Modest! About what?"

"About his spelling."—Stray Stories.

No Pets Among African Negroes.

It was noted by Sir Samuel Baker that a negro had never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. A person might travel all over Africa and never see a wild creature tamed or petted. It often struck Sir Samuel that the little negro children never had a pet animal.—Chicago Chronicle.

Hereditary.

She—Sometimes you appear really manly, and sometimes you are absolutely effeminate. How do you account for it?

He—I suppose it is hereditary. Half my ancestors were males and the other half females.—Tit-Bits.

Entirely Too Hasty.

He—And now that we are married, dear, how do you think I will strike your mother?

She—Good gracious, Reuben! You're not going to begin abusing mother right away, are you?—Yonkers Sportsman.

Same Thing.

Smith—What are you doing with your war correspondents, now that the war is over?

Editor Cutting—They are writing up marriages and football games.—N. Y. Journal.

Practical.

Letty—What did he do when you sent back the ring to him?

Dolly—Acknowledged receipt and reminded me that I had forgotten the box it came in.—Philadelphia North American.

Where the Real Test Comes In.

Moses was meek, but he never primed a pump in cold weather.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

The Upper Ten.

In baseball circles the upper ten comprises the winning nine and the umpire.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 2.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 50 7 50
CATTLE—Butcher's Cows.....	3 50 6 50
CATTLE—Winter Wheat.....	2 25 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new).....	70 1/2 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	50 1/2 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2 50 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15 00 15 50
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON— Middling.....	11 1/2 12 1/2
PEEVES—Cotton.....	11 1/2 12 1/2
COWS and Heifers.....	3 50 6 00
CALVES—Per 100 lbs.....	5 00 6 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	6 50 7 45
WHEAT—No. 2.....	70 1/2 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	50 1/2 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2 50 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 75 7 00
MOOSE—Fair to Choice.....	4 75 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2.....	70 1/2 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	50 1/2 70 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2 50 1/2
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—No. 2.....	3 50 4 50
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2 50 1/2
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The New Regime.

Proud American Father—I want you to meet my family, sir. This is Ella Wheeler, aged six, who writes the poems of passion for the Rubadub Magazine. This is Kipling, aged nine, who now has four plays running simultaneously in New York, and this is Fortune, aged 11, whose recent historical novel, "The Chequerboard," is in its 400,000th.

Guest—And this little fellow? "Oh, he's only 11 months old. He's learning to use the typewriter."—Detroit Free Press.

It Cures While You Wait.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

New Style.

"She seems to be quite up to date." "She is. She refers to her marriage as a merger."—N. Y. Sun.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

We never saw a man-eating shark, but we have seen more than one man eating shark.

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Fits Permanently Cured.

No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 50c trial bottle. Dr. J. H. Kline, Ltd., 501 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

There are soft moments, even to desperadoes.

God does not, all at once, abandon even them.—Cecil.

Sometimes a man's bad luck is due to his reputation.

—Chicago Daily News.

Pine's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.

—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

PEN POINTS.

Police sometimes get those who help themselves. An optimist is a man who believes that all eggs will hatch. Your failure is as sweet to your rival as it is bitter to yourself.

There is a period in every girl's life when she dislikes her surname. A genius is a man who is able to disguise his troubles for a consideration. Pride makes some people ridiculous and prevents others from becoming so. Virtue is its own reward and genius is frequently found in the same class. If a man owned the earth he would try to dodge the tax collector just the same.

Some men are not content with being treated well; they want to be treated often.

A newly married couple always imagine they are living on love until the first butcher's bill is handed in. When a man wants to borrow money he discovers that his most distant relatives don't always live farthest away. —Chicago Daily News.

A CURE FOR DROPSY.

Ashley, North Dakota, June 2nd.—J. H. Hanson of this place has found a cure for Dropsy.

For years Mr. Hanson himself has suffered with Rheumatism of the Heart and Dropsy, and of late has been so bad that he could not work.

He has tried many remedies but nothing he could get helped him in the least and he was growing worse and worse.

Finally he began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to his great delight he soon found that the Dropsical Swelling was gradually going down and that the Rheumatism of the Heart was also disappearing. He says:

"I have taken seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am feeling better than I have for five years."

"I am able to work again and if the Dropsy or Heart Trouble ever comes back I will use Dodd's Kidney Pills at once."

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Mrs. Annie McKay, Chaplain Sons of Temperance, 326 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Cured of Severe Female Troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Being a mother of five children I have had experience with the general troubles of my sex. I was lacerated when one of my children was born and from that hour I date all my afflictions. I found that within a few months my health was impaired, I had female weakness and serious inflammation and frequent flooding. I became weak and dizzy but kept on my feet, dragging through my work without life or pleasure. A neighbor who had been helped by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound insisted that I take at least one bottle. I did so and felt so much better that I kept on the treatment. For seven months I used the Compound faithfully and gladly do I say it, health and strength are mine once more. I know how to value it now when it was so nearly lost, and I appreciate how great a debt I owe you. The few dollars I spent for the medicine cannot begin to pay what it was worth to me. Yours very truly, MRS. ANNA MCKAY